

# Alexandria DAILY Gazette.



# Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.]

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1809.

[No. 2421.

## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD  
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
of prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-  
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,  
cross or single one.

October 6.

Just Published,  
BY COTTON AND STEWART,  
And for sale at their Store,  
(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunnings.  
January 6.

Just Published,  
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,  
THE LAWYER;

or,

Man as he ought not to be.  
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price  
one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or  
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &  
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedias,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected  
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send  
for their copies, especially those who have  
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier  
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than  
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,

corner of KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received,

100 half boxes Rousett's CI-  
GARS, warranted of the very first quality  
and full contents.

Real Macouba Snuff,  
Rapido Coarse and Fine,  
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,  
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s  
and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual,  
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-  
RIES, for sale.

December 21.

John Gardner Ladd,  
Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street  
Wharf—

Muscovado and Leaf Sugars in hogsheads  
and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England  
Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes,  
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-  
sluan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half,  
and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.  
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-  
edged Ware assort'd.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dip:  
Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Saltron, Shad and Herrings  
in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of  
Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens'

Skins of various descriptions, a few packages  
of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia

Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens

Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nan-

keens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writ-

ing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse  
Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vi-

geat, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons

Peruvian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 2.

JUST RECEIVED  
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King  
Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,  
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at  
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-  
ence of persons distinguished by their great-  
ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone  
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-  
ness,  
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlар-  
ged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak  
of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions  
of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular  
work. We announce this edition, because the  
alterations and additions are so considerable,  
that it is rendered almost a new work "

*British Critic, July 1801.*

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here  
selected, and the judicious reflections which  
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail  
to make the best impressions, and to produce  
the best effects, on all who read them with atten-  
tion. The present edition of this excel-  
lent publication, which has been long known  
and commended, is enlarged by the addition of  
twenty-two new characters, filling nearly  
one hundred pages."

*Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.*

" We have received the tenth and last edition  
of this valuable work. The improve-  
ments made in it, will appear from the author's  
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-  
count of the present useful volume, our hope  
that it will be extensively circulated among  
our countrymen."

*The American Review & Literary Journal,  
for July, August & September, 1801.*

" On reviewing this book, in its improved  
form, we find the facts unquestionable and  
highly interesting—the style correct and neat  
—and the general tendency of the work such  
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-  
cially to young readers, who love entertain-  
ment mingled with instruction."

*Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.*

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable  
collection, has anticipated the commendation  
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-  
cation of more than seventy remarkable char-  
acters, many striking examples are exhibited  
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man-  
contribute to arrest the careless and wandering  
eye; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and  
to convince or disconcert those who have  
been unhappily led to oppose the highest  
truths."

*Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.*

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-  
Book, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-  
Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-  
dia.

October 21.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he  
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-  
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets.

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for  
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE  
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE  
PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK ei-  
ther for Shifts or Buildings, done in the best  
manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS  
in all its branches is carried on under the di-  
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,

who has had many years experience, and as a  
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-  
founder business is a partnership, application

must be made to William Fletcher, who will

undertake to make GRATES handsomely  
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-  
tern or price, and will execute the work in the

very best and neatest manner and on the most  
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,  
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

TWENTY FIRST DAY'S DRAWING  
OF THE  
Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

No. 7517, a prize of 750 dols  
10283 first drawn blank 400 dollars, \*8 108  
150 dollars, 12586, 17526, prizes 75 dollars  
each, one 20 dollars, 26 of 10 dollars.

Present gain of the wheel 21,144 dollars.  
Next drawing takes place this afternoon.

Present price of Tickets \$ 12.

For sale by R. GRAY.

\* Sold by R. Gray.  
February 23.

R. GRAY.

CHARLES SLADE

HAS JUST IMPORTED

general assortment of Hardware.

He keeps, as usual, a good supply of Bar-  
iron—Plow-Plates—Nail-Rods—Hoop Iron-  
steel—Pot-Metal—Cotton and Wool-Cards—  
Looking-Glasses—Gunpowder, &c.

Has likewise for Sale,

A few barrels of Herrings and Whiskey—  
Also, a quantity of Butter in small kegs, suit-  
able for the West-India market.

February 24.

st

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately  
occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the  
corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and  
its vicinity that they have commenced the  
above business, and from their practical  
knowledge hope to meet with a share of pa-  
tronage from a generous public. They pledge  
themselves to execute such orders as they  
may be favored with in a satisfactory manner.  
They will furnish materials measured in the  
wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may  
suit their employers. Where they are re-  
quested to furnish materials they will be of  
the first quality.

February 17.

d3m

S A L E.

Pursuant to an arbitration will be sold on the  
eighth of March next, at 11 o'clock

The HOUSE and LOT of Capt. De Butte  
on Dr. De Butte's farm, for ready money only.  
The house contains four rooms, and is  
well cellared—the lot four square acres. Dr.  
De Butte will warrant the title. Dr. Elisha  
De Butte will superintend the sale for his bro-  
ther.

February 16.

e09\*

WASHINGTON TAVERN,  
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the Wash-  
ington Tavern, Leesburg, where he is  
prepared with every thing necessary for the  
accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies  
who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay  
and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and  
engaged a careful, attentive and honest host-  
ler, he flatters himself that, by his unremit-  
ted attention, together with the diligence,  
care, and activity of his servants, he will be  
able to render his customers the most perfect  
satisfaction in his line.

A. B. The house is in much better con-  
dition than formerly, for the accommodation  
of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

ALEXANDRIA, January 23, 1809.

Notice is hereby given to de-  
linquent Stockholders in the Little River  
Turnpike Company, that unless payment  
shall be made of their respective balances  
due on their shares on or before the first  
Monday in April next, that their shares  
will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incor-  
porating said company, and will be exposed to  
sale, at public auction, on that day, at the  
coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,

Treasurer L. R. T. Co.

January 23

2awtdpay

Fresh Clover-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has re-  
ceived a supply of excellent red Clover  
Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate  
terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of Fresh  
Burnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand, Ti-  
mothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burden  
Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,  
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum  
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

MONDAY, Feb. 13.

DEBATE

On Mr. Giles' resolution for prohibiting all commercial intercourse between the U. S. and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies.

[CONTINUED.]

I am bound in charity to presume, Mr. President, that gentlemen must differ essentially with me in opinion respecting the causes of war, or it is not possible that we should differ so much as to the propriety and necessity of resorting to it. I therefore propose to state with openness and candor, the real causes of our sufferings, the real causes of war. These may principally be summed up in the monstrous and extravagant claim set up in Great Britain to the despotism of the ocean. The despotism claimed upon the land by France, altho' equally reprehensible, is less injurious to us. It is felt, no doubt, with great severity by those nations whose situation has subjected them to its influence—but it has pleased a kind and benevolent Providence to place us beyond the sphere of its destructive influence, whilst the impotency of France upon the ocean, relieves us from any great and serious injuries from her upon that element.

G. Britain has assumed the principle of the conquest of the ocean, and as a reward of that conquest, asserts and maintains the right to carry on herself the commerce of the world, or to prescribe rules for conducting it by other nations, and thus render it subservient to her own views, and her own interests—this claim of exclusive dominion upon the ocean by G. Britain, is hostility against the rights of all other nations upon that element. It is in fact, war against all nations having equal rights to navigate the ocean. It compels all other nations either to surrender to G. Britain the monopoly of the commerce of the world, or to submit to such rules as she shall prescribe for conducting it. This extravagant notion was conceived by the British jurists as early as the French revolution, and since the destruction of the French fleet at Toulon, the government has made several attempts to introduce it into practice; sometimes with more, sometimes with less restraint or disguise. It is impossible for me to refer to all the instances of this kind; I must therefore turn the recollection of the senate generally to the various orders issued since that time restraining neutral commerce in utter contempt of all public law, and acknowledged rights. During the latter part of Mr. Pitt's administration this doctrine had become popular, and it was resolved to put it into practice. It was however deemed proper to prepare the world for the reception of the monstrous pretension; accordingly a pamphlet was written as the precursor of this system proposed to be introduced for the government of the commercial world. I pay but little respect to pamphlets in general, and should not now, but the pamphlet alluded to, has always been represented as written under the direction of the then British ministry, and intended to prepare the world for this new system of commercial warfare; and in this point of view, it is entitled to the most serious consideration, and the rather, as the course of policy recommended by it, has since been strictly pursued by the British ministry, and they have even extended the system since, beyond the utmost limit prescribed in that work. The pamphlet alluded to is entitled "War in Disguise." I beg to call the attention of the senate to two or three short paragraphs therein. They will be found in pages eight and nine.

"Have we then lost the triumphant means of such effectual warfare; or have the ancient fields of victory been neglected?

"Neither such a misfortune nor such folly can be alleged. Never was our maritime superiority more decisive than in the last and present war. We are still the unresisted masters of every sea, and the open intercourse of our enemies with their colonies was never more effectually precluded."

Here the pretension of the unresisted

masters of the ocean is explicitly assumed, and it can hardly be necessary to remark, that the whole policy recommended in the book, is founded upon that assumed principle. Again in pages 183 and 184, in considering the prudence of applying the proposed remedy to the colonial trade, I find these expressions.

"The sum of these opposing considerations seems to be this 'we may provoke a quarrel with the neutral powers.' I propose therefore briefly to consider, first, the degree of this danger: and next, whether the evils of such a quarrel, if certain, would be greater than those to which we at present submit.

"It is certain that should his majesty's government think fit to repeal the instructions that has been so much abused, and revert to the rule of war of 1756, with such modifications only as can be safely allowed, great clamors would immediately arise in the neutral countries. The neutralizing nations deprived of a large portion of their fraudulent gains, would exclaim aloud against the measure; and even such merchants as have carried on the colonial trade on their own account, would not be well satisfied to find their field of commerce materially narrowed by the assertion of our belligerent rights.

"The neutral governments, therefore would no doubt complain and remonstrate; 'but would they if firmly, though temperately resisted, push the controversy into a quarrel?' Would they maintain their pretensions to the trade in question at the expence of war with Great Britain? I firmly believe they would not."

These passages serve to shew that the principle was assumed with a full knowledge of its destructive influence to neutral nations.

[Speech to be continued.]

MINUTES.

[Thursday's proceedings continued.]

Mr. Randolph called for a division of the motion at the same point as before. He said if the senate had erred, the error was not to be remedied by the proposition submitted to the house. It was only putting a tortoise under the elephant; for the system would be liable to precisely the same objections as the clause proposed to be amended. Mr. R. went into an examination of the amendment which Mr. Jackson read, to shew that this was the case. It was in fact the same point now which the house had under consideration a few days ago—a declaration of war *in futuro*, leaving it to chance as to whom and how war was to be declared; with a mental reservation at the same time, that all this was mere pen, ink and paper. It was complying with the object of those very belligerents whom it proposed to resist, viz. involving us in the war—setting the nation up to the highest bidder, the kindest keeper. Was this dignity? Was this the spirit of '76? He described this bill from the senate as a new alternative, never discovered by the committee of foreign relations, who had some time ago presented three of them to the house. He spoke of the proceedings of the present session.—

"It has been said (observed Mr. R.) that this house has been acting under a *panic*; and allusion has been made to a particular quarter of the union as the cause of that panic. I trust, sir, that the members of this house will think it more honorable to themselves, if they are to be influenced by fear, and I hope they are not, to yield to the wishes of a great and respectable portion of the union, than, after having expressed a disposition to gratify that section, to be whipt in by an editorial paragraphist. It has been truly said that the government of France was destroyed by the parliament's putting the galleries in the place of the house, by legislating under the hisses or applauses of the galleries. This was a horrible state of things. But if any body of men is to legislate under hissing, where is the difference, whether they come from the galleries, or, from really the most worthless part of the community? Whether from an individual who arrogates to himself not merely the right, which as an individual & freeman he has of judging of the conduct of this house, but of prescribing what it should do? And when, sir, I indulge in these observations, I feel a repugnance at comparing such an audience as I see around me to persons of that description." The foreign difficulties in which we are now involved, Mr. R. attributed to our own oversight; to the rejection of a treaty which might have been formed. The renewal of Mr. Jay's treaty or the acceptance of that negotiated by Mr. Monroe would, he conceived, have placed the U. S. in a situation far preferable to that in which it now found itself. But instead of that our government had searched the volumes of Puffendorf, Martin, Vattel, &c. and produced whole volumes of diplomatic correspondence. He said he could almost wish that the Curate and Barber would come

into the library and make a bonfire of all the rubbish which had led us to this windmill expedition. With regard to our domestic difficulties, Mr. R. conceived that they were all of our own creation; that they had been produced by ill-judged conduct. He compared the present and late situation of this country and that of G. Britain under the administration of lord North. He said congress were not now like Macbeth, in a situation where to go on was as easy as to retreat. He expatiated on their present difficulty, and condemned the policy which had prevented the house from agreeing to the proposition of Mr. Chittenden to repeal the embargo at the commencement of the present session. If they now intended to modify the embargo at all, he begged of gentlemen, for God's sake, for the love of country, taking warning by the past errors of their former masters (the ministry of lord North) not to retain one iota of that obnoxious principle which had put the continent in an uproar. Rather than continue it, he would join any man in war, however averse he might be to war—and he was opposed to war; but, put the embargo in one scale and war in the other, he would take war—and why? because foreign war was better than domestic war. He said that this nation could not go to war with a formidable minority against it. The bill before the committee might bring on war, though it was not intended. "Yes, sir, (said he) it might bring us to fighting and to disgrace; it is something like dressing ourselves up in a dough face and winding sheet to frighten others, who may blow our brains out at the moment we suppose them in the height of their terror." Mr. R. spoke about an hour and a half.

Mr. J. G. Jackson observed that it was his opinion that it would be more to the honor of the nation to persevere in the embargo till they went to war; but the majority of the house appeared to be of opinion that neither course was proper. That being the case, he was willing to make the ground as tenable as he could, so as to avoid down-right submission. He replied to various observations made by gentlemen who had spoken on the subject. In relation to domestic difficulties, he should be as little influenced by attacks through newspapers, as by popular meetings, enlisting the people with arms in their hands, in opposition to the government. In relation to the treaty negotiated by Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, he said that the rider attached by that treaty gave a license to the British government to pursue the very course which now produced our difficulties, and Mr. Canning maintained that to have been the construction of it. Mr. Jackson said that he was not yet prepared for burning the law of nations, and substituting force for law. As to violations of the embargo or of the proposed system, he observed that all laws restraining the actions of men would be more or less evaded; this therefore could be no argument against any law proposed, the same objection would lie against a law for the punishment of murder. Mr. J. spoke about half an hour.

The question was then taken on striking out the first clause of the section, and negatived, 56 to 48.

The question recurring on Mr. Master's motion for striking out the remainder of the section, relating to letters of marque and reprisal.

Mr. Lyon spoke in favor of striking out the clause.

Mr. D. R. Williams viewing this section as a measure contemplating further negotiation, was wholly opposed to it. It said to Britain "we will dismiss every other cause of quarrel with you, if you will revoke your orders in council. It told our poor sailors incarcerated in their 'floating hells' that we were ready to abandon them. The surrender to her of the right of impressment and of even other rights previously in contest was offered as the purchase money for the revocation of the orders in council; and he blushed for his country that such a proposition should be seriously entertained in this house. He would declare war to-morrow most heartily. He would vote for a section for immediately issuing letters of marque and reprisal; but he would not bate away our rights for the revocation of the orders in council. If we were to submit, he wished to do it in that way which should carry so much destruction into the families of those who cried out so loudly for a repeal of the embargo, that they would rally round the government in support of the country's rights.

Mr. Eppes too was of opinion that there was no honorable course left for this country but embargo or war; but a majority of the house having overruled his opinion, he must acquiesce in their decision. But he could not consent to adopt the measure proposed by this section, which, under whatever aspect he could view it, appeared cal-

culated to produce no effect but disgrace and ruin to the country. It could only be used in one of two ways, either as a statement of negotiation, proposing to give power to pass over all former injuries & rights, and besides so doing to go to war with its enemy—whatever might be the result, it could produce nothing but ruin and disgrace. It reminded him of a physician painted blind, with a club in his hand, his patient on one side and the disease on the other; striking at random on each side, killing the one to which chance directed the first blow. And as a measure of coercion, what was it? Not old-fashioned downright war, but war depending on a contingent, to be adjudged to the swiftest & receding. Upon the humor or whim of Talleyrand or Canning, when they received the proposal, arising perhaps from an undigested dinner, was to depend our war with either France or England; and we were to present ourselves as a courtesan to the polluted embraces of England, or to be fixed on the imperial car, in either case bribing France or England by going to war with the enemy of the one which should be the first to embrace our offer. Which ever should accept it, disgrace and ruin must be the result. Rome at one time was said to want nothing but a bidder; but Rome had its age of virtue. Mr. Eppes said that it seemed as if we in our very infancy had all the degeneracy of the latter days of old Rome. If there was not firmness enough to take a manly attitude, he hoped the house would not take this thing as a substitute for it.

Mr. Fisk was against striking out this clause. After some remarks in reply to Messrs. Randolph and Lyon, he said the he regretted exceedingly the situation in which the house was placed; that the clause should be stricken out—for it would be virtually saying that they meant to take no honorable ground, that they would submit. He believed that temporising would ruin the nation. As to the opposition of the people in the east to war on any terms, he said that, excepting a few who had been opposed to the revolution, and who still longed for British dominion, there were not many who would not join their government in a war against either Great Britain or France for the maintenance of our just right.

The question was then taken on striking out that part of the bill from the Senate relating to letters of marque and reprisal, and carried, ayes 72.

Mr. D. R. Williams then proposed his amendment for substituting a *discretionary duty of 5 per cent.* as a substitute for the non-importation from Great-Britain and France.

The committee immediately rose, without taking a question, and asked leave to sit again.

[To be continued.]

FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

Mr. Rhea (Tenn.) moved to consider the resolution submitted by him yesterday. Negatived.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Osis, notifying the passage of a bill making further provision for the corps of engineers.

The house again went into a committee of the whole house on the non-intercourse bill from the Senate.

Mr. Bassett in the chair, who reported the bill with several amendments.

The second amendment reported by the committee of the whole house, for striking out that part which relates to issuing letters of marque and reprisal was agreed to. Yeas 74, nays 33.

It was moved by Mr. Chalson to strike out in the 12th section, the words 4th of March next, & insert the 20th May next, when a

Mr. Macon proposed to strike out the whole of the 12th section, which repeals the embargo after the 4th of March next, except as relates to Great Britain and France. Mr. Macon's proposition was rejected. Yeas 33, nays 33.

The question recurred on Mr. Chalson's motion to strike out the 4th of March next, for the purpose of inserting the 20th May next, and lost. Yeas 47, nays 66.

Mr. Jackson then moved to strike out so much of the 11th section, as authorizes the President in case either France or G. Britain shall revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the U. S. to declare the same by proclamation: after which the trials of the U. S. suspended by this act, and by the act laying an embargo, and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed with the nation so doing, and to cause to be issued under suitable pledges & precautions, letters of marque and reprisal against the nation thenceforth continuing in force to the law for edict against the country of the

PHILADELPHIA, By the British brig Fox, we have received Kingstone end of January. We ext

following article relative to

Spain—and leave our

their own deductions.

IMPORTANT NEWS. The report brought which we noticed in our part with 200,000 troops Pyrenees, we are happy foundation. By the ar Westmoreland, Bridston, and most glorious informity, which bears every Blake's retreat: On the the Westmoreland lay at Westmoreland consul at Funchal, A sq. paid a visit to captain availed him that a vessel died in the bay, in a previous to his sailing from Spain, o having been gained by the of Spain and England, and Bayonne, over a Noy; that the loss of the wounded and prisoners, completely routed; som section, which terminates kint sir J. Moore had large reinforcement, w patriots to give battle to which was as ab

U. S. and to insert the following: "That in case either Great Britain or France shall revoke her edicts alledged to have been made in retaliation of the edicts of the other power and violating the lawful commerce & neutral rights of the U. S. the operation of this act, and also of the act laying an embargo, shall cease in relation to the nation revoking at the expiration of 20 days, to be computed from the date of the notice of such revocation to be given by proclamation of the President of the U. S. and letters of amercement and reprisal shall at the same time be issued against the nation which shall continue in force its unlawful edicts violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the U. S."

A adjournment was then called for, when the house adjourned at half past 5 o'clock.

BOSTON, February 17.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Yesterday was observed by the Honorable Legislature of this Commonwealth as a Day of Humiliation and Prayer, agreeably to the joint Resolves.—At twelve o'clock the Honorable Council, Senate and House of Representatives, with their respective Officers, formed a Procession, and moved thro' Park-Place, Cornhill-street, School-street, Cornhill, and Court-street, to the meeting-house in Brattle-street, where Divine Service was introduced by a Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lowell, Chaplain of the House; after which an appropriate Discourse was delivered by the Reverend Mr. Buckminster, Chaplain of the Senate. Text, Peter 1. v. 6. "Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you in due time." His Honor the Lieutenant Governor declined attending.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23.

Arrived the Cartel ship True American, Newson, 21 days from Port au Prince, with nearly 200,000 wt. of Coffee. We are sorry to state, she was driven ashore in the snow storm, on Monday evening about 8 o'clock, about two miles to the Southward of Sandy Hook Light House; she has bilged and lost all her masts. We understand the coffee is in bags, and several lighters and men were sent down to her yesterday, and will probably save most part of the cargo, as the ship has not gone to pieces. The captain and crew were all saved. Left at Port au Prince, the British brig Nassau, for New York in a few days. Provisions plenty and cheap, flour 25 dols. pork 30 lbs. beef 20, and fish in great abundance and very low. A British ship had just arrived there from London, laden with 800 barrels flour, other provisions and dry goods, and brought accounts of the defeat of the Spanish patriots by the French.

Went on shore at the same time and within fifty yards of the True American, the brig Amazon, Copp, 11 days from Savannah. She was driven high and dry on the beach, and it is probable the most part of her cargo will be saved.

The ship James, Coffin, of Newburyport, arrived at New Orleans the 28th of January.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.

By the British brig Fox, from Jamaica, we have received Kingston papers to the end of January. We extract therefrom the following article relative to reported events in Spain—and leave our readers to make their own deductions.

IMPORTANT RUMORS.

The report brought by the Cornwall, which we noticed in our last, that Bonaparte with 200,000 troops had crossed the Pyrenees, we are happy to say, is without foundation. By the arrival of the ship Westmoreland, Bridson, from Liverpool, on Thursday, the following very different and most glorious information has been received, which bears every mark of authenticity, and fully justifies the wisdom of gen. Blake's retreat: On the 17th of Dec. whilst the Westmoreland lay at Madeira, the British consul at Funchal, Archibald Bromley, esq. paid a visit to captain Bridson, and informed him that a vessel had just then arrived in the bay, in a very quick passage from Gibraltar, the captain of which stated, that previous to his sailing, news had reached him from Spain, of a signal victory having been gained by the combined armies of Spain and England, between the Ebro and Bayonne, over a large army of the French, said to be commanded by marshal Ney; that the loss of the French amounted to no less than 45,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the remainder completely routed; some time prior to this action, which terminated so gloriously for the cause of the brave Spaniards, the gallant sir J. Moore had joined them with a large reinforcement, which determined the patriots to give battle to the enemy, the result of which was as above described.

After the engagement they took such measures as to entirely cut off the enemy's retreat. The Spanish army was commanded by the Marquis de Romanos.

The captain adds that this information was received with great demonstrations of joy at Gibraltar. The town and garrison were illuminated, and the shipping fired a salute in commemoration of the occasion.

From our Jamaica papers.

Kingston, Jan. 16. Ships William, 54 days from Dublin; Cornwall, 40 days from London; Pitt, 45 days from Madeira; schr. Thomas, Chipman, Norfolk, 17 days.

Jan. 23. Arrived, ships Ettingdon from London; Westmoreland from Madeira; Argyle from Liverpool; Benson, from do. Brilliant, Morris Greenock, 45 days.

The barque Patriarch, Easton from Baltimore, bound to Charleston, with flour, bread, &c. detained by the merchant ship John Bull, Askew, on the 5th inst. arrived yesterday; she sailed from the Chesapeake on Christmas Day, but does not furnish any news whatever.

Extract from the logbook of the schr. Elizabeth, Champney, which arrived at this port on the 22d ult.

Dec. 8, 1808, lat. 21, 37, N. long. 72, W. at 4 o'clock P. M. blowing almost a gale of wind, fell in with the wreck of a schooner, lying on her beam ends, she had bright sides and white boot top, on passing near her could distinguish Betsy of Baltimore on her stern, her masts were gone, saw nothing floating near her, and soon lost sight of her.

NORFOLK, Feb. 23.

[The following extra, was published yesterday at the Herald office, and whatever may be our wishes on the subject, we are sorry to say, that we cannot give the intelligence it contains full credit. We would observe, however, that by comparing dates, this intelligence is not to be wholly discredited.]

HERALD OFFICE,

February 22, 1809.

[By the Spanish brig General Paiafox, just arrived here from the Havanna, in 21 days, we have received papers of that place up to the 10th instant. The following account, being very important, we hasten to lay before our patrons, just as we received it.

TRANSLATED FOR THE HERALD,  
From an extra Gazette, published at the office of the Havanna Aurora, of the 8th of February.

HAVANNA, February 8.

The day before yesterday, at half past 4 o'clock, the brig Hope entered this port, consigned to Don Santiago Drake, merchant, which sailed from Jamaica the 28th ult. Besides the news which a passenger gives, the said Drake has received a letter from his correspondent, as a corroboration, in which it is said, that on the 26th of Jan. the packet from England had arrived at Jamaica, which sailed from Falmouth the 21st of December, bringing the most agreeable news, that just before she sailed a vessel had arrived from Corunna, by which it was reported, that the generals Castanos and Romana, and a part of the English army, had given battle to Marshal Ney, who had an army of 65,000 men; that it had been a most bloody action, in which the victory was decided for the Spaniards, the French having lost 40,000 men, between killed wounded and prisoners, and of course were completely defeated.

We publish this news with the more satisfaction, because it is a confirmation of what we have before published, grounded upon vague reports, whereas this appears to rest upon better authority, to satisfy the curiosity of our readers.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

FEBRUARY 11, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the following persons be appointed Commissioners for superintending the elections to be held in the different wards of the town on Tuesday the 7th of March next, for the purpose of electing members of the Common Council for the ensuing year, viz.

For the first Ward.

Samuel Harper, John Muncaster, John Hunter.

For the second Ward.

Matthew Sex Smith, Andrew Flemming, Robert Anderson.

For the third Ward.

Abraham Faw, William Newton, Andrew Scalford.

For the fourth Ward.

John Stewart, James Lawrason, Ferdinand Marsteller.

The election for the first ward to be held at Mr. John Lomax's tavern, on Prince street—for the second ward at the council chamber—for the third ward at Mr. Hodgkin's tavern—and for the fourth ward at Mr. Edward Jacob's, corner of St. Asaph and Duke streets.

JAS. M. M'KEA, C. C.

January 18

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

The House of Representatives on Saturday altered the Bill from the Senate so as to fix the day for raising the Embargo on the 15th of March, instead of the 4th. It is in my mind a doubtful point whether the present Congress will pass any law for raising it at all.

[COMMUNICATION.]

MR. PRINTER,

AN answer that has appeared to my little communication respecting the \*\*\*\*\* has absolutely filled me with amazement, inasmuch as it has come from a quarter totally unexpected! I should not have troubled you again on so trifling a subject, had not my respondent, regardless of the first lesson of sharp shooters (that of keeping concealed and taking good aim) come gallantly out into high ground, and espoused a cause which, in the heat of his zeal, he deemed his own, but in fact had nothing to do with!! Yet as I still bear in mind a favorite proverb of my good old grandmother (and she knew as much of human nature, Heaven rest her soul, as any woman in Christendom) that "the sin of ignorance should be winked at"—so I feel it my duty, notwithstanding his "retort courteous" of "false," "malicious," &c. to take him by the hand and set him right, by telling him he is wrong. He no doubt concluded that the squib could not possibly be aimed at any body else, because the number of asterisks happened to tally with the letters of "Rifle Company." Perhaps it would not have been amiss for him to have considered whether there were not other companies in town on whom the said asterisks will bear as well as on his? A Comic Company, Thespian Club, Music Society, &c. from their number of letters, are as susceptible of the application as his Company. These, however, I suspect, being persuaded that none of them would be as pliant as the young son of Jesse to go up and play before the modern Saul, even though the evil spirit on him were ever so malignant. Now (as I am in an accommodating mood) suppose my friend were to count the letters in the word "ALEXANDRIANS," and if they come within a rifle shot of the number of asterisks, let him bethink himself whether select parties for a jaunt are ever made up by putting their names on paper!! "Look at a tame horse and he will wince," is another of my old granny's proverbs. I am done;—unless the gentleman "draw his bow at a venture" again, and the arrow come whizzing round my ears—in that case I may possibly be induced to look into the nature of that patriotism which is to draw him up to the great Sanhedrim.

A letter has been received in New York, from Antigua, dated the 26th of Jan. which states that an expedition had just arrived at Barbadoes from England, consisting of 3 major generals and 1400 troops, to be commanded by general Beckwith destined against Martinique.

The St. Jago de la Vega Gazette of the 21st Jan. (received at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette) contains in addition to the article we published on the 23d inst. from the same paper, the following paragraph:—

"We understand by recent accounts from Carthagena, that advices from Madrid had reached that place as late as the 12th of December, at which time the patriotic cause was going on prosperously. In several engagements they had been victors, and at one time took 9000 prisoners from the French. Castanos had been arrested for preventing his troops engaging the enemy, and sent to Madrid—but afterwards liberated."

LATEST FROM HAYTI.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship True American in 21 days from Port-au-Prince, informs us that 8 or 10 days before he sailed, a very bloody battle had taken place at Cape Nichola Mole, between the armies of Petion and Christophe, in which the latter was defeated with great loss, at least 1000 being left dead on the field.

Our informant further states, that the city of Santo Domingo, was in a very tranquil state, and had not been attacked by the Spaniards or British, and that Gen. Ferrand was still living.

We further learn, that an American brig laden with provisions, had recently been captured by one of Christophe's cruisers, and had been condemned.

In addition to detailed accounts from Spain, the Boston Centinel of Wednesday contains the following:

THE SPANISH PAPERS.—We have seen a file of official Madrid Gazettes to the 19th Nov. They contain numerous accounts of military operations, in which success seldom deserted the patriotic standards; and no indications of any severe reverses. It appeared, however, that a party of the French had advanced to Sorio on one side; and that general Frias, who commanded the patriot army of Estramadura, had retired to Somosierra, [about 60 miles from Madrid]. But on the 15th November gen. Palaxo wrote from Catahorra, that the French had evacuated Caprossa, and had retreated to Penalta. In Catalonia gen. Vives had given battle to the French, and it was said had taken Posas. He had declared Barcelona in a state of rigid siege. Troops were continually passing the interior towns, on their march to the armies. The English ambassador to the Supreme Junta was received in great style, at Aranjuez, the 14th Nov. Don Cevallos was present. The official publications of the supreme Junta breathed the most determined spirit; and their tables were covered with addresses of congratulation on the progress, of confidence in their patriotism, and devotion to the holy cause of the country. They state their men in arms at 400,000. Every paper contained columns of patriotic donations, from the widow's mite, to gifts of 50,000 reals each. We have seen no accounts of the progress of the British army excepting that under the head of Badajoz, Nov 12, it is stated, that on the 27th Oct the 2d, 36th, 71st and 22d regiments of foot passed that city for Castile; and were followed on the 7th Nov. by the 18th regiment of light dragoons. Business appeared very brisk at Cadiz. On the 14th of Nov. the Francisco de Paula of 74 guns sailed for Vera Cruz, convoying 6 vessels for that port, 3 for Hayanna, 2 for Honduras, 1 for Maracaibo, 6 for Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, and 1 for Cartagena.

WOMEN.

WOMEN in their nature are more gay and joyous than men; whether it be that their blood is more refined, their fibres more delicate, and their animal spirits more light and volatile; or whether, as some have imagined, there may not be a kind of sex in the very soul, I shall not pretend to determine. As vivacity is the gift of women gravity is that of men. They should each of them, therefore, keep a watch upon the particular bias which nature has fixed in their minds, that it may not draw too much, and lead them out of the paths of reason. This will certainly happen if the one, in every word and action affects the character of being rigid and severe, and the other that of being brisk and gay. Men should beware of being captivated by a sort of savage philosophy—Women by a thoughtless gallantry—Where these precautions are not observed, the man often degenerates into a cynic; the woman into a coquette; the man grows sullen and morose; the woman impudent and fantastical.

The Public are hereby informed that at the subscriber and his son Doctor Archibald B. Dick, are henceforward connected in the exercise of their profession.—Applications intended for either, to be made at the Medicine Shop of the former.

Elisha C. Dick.

February 27.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery:

Twenty second days drawing the wheel gained \$ 1,086  
Former gain 21,144

Total \$ 22,230

A few Tickets for sale at 12 dollars.  
Tickets in the Black River Lottery which begins drawing in April next given in exchange for prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery.

Present price of Black River Tickets 9 dollars.

Robert Gray.

Feb 27.

The Gentleman who took a COAT from Mr. Caton's bar, with the owner's name marked in the sleeves, is requested immediately to return it.

February 24.

JUST RECEIVED,  
AND FOR SALE,  
At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,  
[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.  
In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

TO BE LET,

A comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, on King and Henry-street, with five rooms, besides, cellar, Kitchen, and stable on good terms.

Jona. & M. Scholfield.

February 15.

### A Schoolmaster Wanted.

ONE who can come well recommended to the Falls' Church neighborhood, Fairfax c'ty Virginia, ten miles from Alexandria, capable of teaching the English Language correctly, with Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. will meet with an eligible situation.

Feb. 7.

law2m

### District of Columbia, to wit:

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA,  
November Term, 1808.

James Patton, Complainant:

vs.

Murdock, Youille, Wardrop, & Company and John Hopkins, defendants.

The defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. are not inhabitants of this district: On motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant John Hopkins, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Murdock, Youille, Wardrop & Co. until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.

Test.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

January 25.

law2m

### District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

Leslie Stewart, Thos. Montgomery & John Somerville, trading under the firm of Stewart, Montgomery and Company, complainants, > In Chancery.

vs.

William S. Gant and Philip G. Marsteller, defendants.

The defendant, Wm. S. Gant, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William S. Gant is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant William S. Gant do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant, Philip G. Marsteller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, William S. Gant, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy.

Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

January 25

law2m

### District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

John Stidel, Thomas Stidel and Randolph McKinzie, complainants, > In Chancery.

vs.

William Lees and Oliver P. Finlay, defendants.

The defendant, William Lees, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Lees, is not an inhabitant of this district: on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Wm. Lees, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Oliver P. Finlay, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant William Lees, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy.

Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

January 25.

law2m

### A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price Three Hundred Dollars.

Apply to the Printer.

February 2.

### District of Columbia.

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

Joseph Riddle, complainant, vs. Tristram Butler & Job Palmer, defendants, In Chancery.

The defendant Tristram Butler not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Tristram Butler is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Tristram Butler, do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Job Palmer, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Tristram Butler, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, C. C.

January 25.

### Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,  
ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable ad-

dition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, 1st and 2d quality.

20 barrels Muscovado Sugars.

7000 lb. Green Coffee.

3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted

BB to No. 9.

10 bales Cotton.

10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.

40 boxes Mould Candles.

15 bags clean heavy Pepper.

30 lb. Nutmegs.

casks London refined Saltpetre.

5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hysion, Young Hysion, Hysion Skin, and Padre Souchong Tea;

in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most

of which are equal in quality to any ever im-

ported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Te-

nerife, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northean

Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Clerry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havana-Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice,

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pi-

mento, Rose and Ground Ginger, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds,

Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's,

Garrison's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords,

String Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

d

PROPOSALS

OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French.

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.

2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.

3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.

4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.

5. A dictionary of French synonyms.

6. A dictionary of French homonyms.

7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.

8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.

9. A complete treatise on French poetry.

10. The chief English idioms.

11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best

writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries

of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Ca-

neau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambau,

Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,  
Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of  
teaching language to man, applied to the  
French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionar

of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R.

GRAY.

### ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria.

IS prepared to entertain travellers and

others in a genteel manner, at the White

House, opposite the second turnpike, seven

miles from Alexandria, on the road to

Fairfax Court House—and flatters him

his attention to the wishes and convenience

of his customers will ensure him a portion

of public patronage.

Good pasture and grain of every

description will be furnished for stock.

January 10.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from

paying a note for 19 dollars, given by me to

CHARLES RINKER, as I am determined not

to pay it.

John Ball, jun.

Feb. 20.

Greening Apples, Cam-

berries, Potatoes, and Cider in

barrels,

FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd.

Alexandria Library Company

P. G. M.

Cotton and</p